THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,362, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash ... As. 4

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Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 27th August 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

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Bombay, 23rd August 1862.

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Secretary, Gymkhana.
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Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

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NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

1st. To receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1862.

2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Hon'ble Michael Hugh Scott and Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esquire, who retire by rotation.

Notice is also hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the abovementioned office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following proposition will be submitted to the meeting.

That the Directors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may think necessary or expedient with the Government and with the present lessees of the Clare and Carnac Bunders or with either of them for obtaining for the Company a lease of the said two Bunders upon such terms as to the Directors may seem proper, and that the Directors be authorized and empowered to make and execute and to affix the common seal of the Company to any agreements or deeds which it may be necessary or expedient to be made or executed for carrying out such arrangements as aforesaid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th August 1862.

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WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA AND MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla;" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings in the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership; Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

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No. 10.—A "*Rohrfph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind. ..... Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect ..... Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus... Rs. 400

No. 13.—ANTIPHONEL with music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12... Rs. 280

No. 14.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ..... Rs. 400

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treadles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium ..... Rs. 1300

☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ..... *each* Rs. 280

No. 21 and 22.—MODEL HARMONIUM. These two instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present ..... *each* Rs. 240

No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—*(four only of this pattern)*—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone ..... *each* Rs. 160

No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoqiums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone ..... *each* Rs. 200

No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, with full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120

NOTE.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London. The first half dozen Harmoniums are opened out, and can be seen and heard daily at the Rooms in Rampart Row. The greater part will not be unpacked till after the Monsoon; in the meantime orders are being registered.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, 25th August 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM McCLOY, H.M. Bombay Medical Establishment, are requested to make the same known to me, within one month from this date.

J. FAIRBROTHER, Captain,
H. M. 19th Regt. Bo. N. I.
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Mahidpore, 21st August 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.
VIEWS IN SCOTLAND.
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THE following Views most exquisitely Photographed by G. W. Wilson are well worthy of inspection:—
Price—each Rs. three.

Balmoral Castle from Craig Gowan.
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The Linn of Quoich, Braemar.
Bridge of the Cluny, Braemar.
Mill on the Cluny, Braemar.
Invercauld House, Braemar.
Falls of the Garr-Valt, Braemar.
Castle Town of Braemar.
Braemar Castle.
Aberdeen Cathedral from the Gateway.
Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
Aberdeen University from the S E.
Castle-Street, Aberdeen.
Royal Albert Bridge Scaltash, Rs. 4.
Loch in Dorbh, Morayshire.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 28th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 09/16 d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 11/16 d.
Do. Bank Rem. ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16 d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	9½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	318.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 19 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,873 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	[only. Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 450 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Hanookjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
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Bombay United Spinning Company.. .. .	4,500	.....	do.

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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan ..... 104½ to 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes ..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 249 Nominal
Condors ..... " 230 do.
Mexican Dollars ..... " 222 do.
Hexagon Crowns ..... " 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... " 205 "
Per Silver ..... " 106½
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) .....£1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready..... Nominal.
" (Seeds) ..... "
To Hull ..... } No offers.
To China ..... }
To Clyde ..... }
To Calcutta ..... Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 26TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 372 to 375
New Surat ..... " 372 to 375
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur ..... " 388 to 390
New Oomrawtees ..... " 372 to 375
New Comptas, ... " 372 to 375
New Dharwar Marginal ..... " 490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur ..... " 360 to 365
New Veraval ..... " 350 to 355
New Kandeish ..... " 350 to 355
New Punnaees ..... " 350 to 355
New Accote ..... " 380 to 385
New Mangalore ..... " 350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
[Rapeseed, Gurnsey..... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White)..... " 28 to 30 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 27 to 28

BULLION.

LONDON, *1st Aug.* 1862.

SINCE our last Circular our Market has been quiet, neither Imports or Exports having been very large.

The Imports include the "Scotia," from New York, with £150,400; the "Hibernian," from Quebec, with £20,000; the "Kangaroo," from New York, with £209,000; the "Tasmanian," from the West Indies, with £205,000 Silver, and £94,000 Gold; the "Holsatia," from Matamoras, with £28,000, and a very small amount of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the "Ellora," to Bombay, with 74,000 Silver, and £2,000 Gold; and a few small parcels of Silver to Holland.

Gold still continues to be taken to the Bank of England; the amount since our last being £480,000. There has been some demand for Spain, but very little has been taken for France.

Bar Silver has scarcely altered, but the tendency during the last few days has been rather weaker. The bars by the "Tasmanian" have not yet been sold.

Mexican Dollars are rather weaker; the price is nominally 5s. 1¼d., but those by the "Tasmanian" and "Holsatia" have yet to be disposed of. The demand for China is limited.

Indian Government Securities:—
4 per Cents. ..... }
5 " 104½ to 104¾ }
5½ " 110½ to 111 }
Exchange on India:—
Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 1/11½ to ¾
Calcutta " " 1/11½ to ¾
Madras " " 1/11½
The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—
"Swiftshire" with .....£ 191,000
"Orwell" " .....£ 124,000
"Formosa" " .....£ 52,000
"Marco Polo" " .....£ 43,500

GOLD.

Bar Gold	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/2½
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	74/6—75
Spanish do.	—
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/6

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/5½-¼ irregular.
Bar Silver	5/1—5/½ "
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	5/1¼—¼ "
Five Franc Pieces	—
Mexican Dollars	5/1¼ dull.
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8—5/9
Do. do. Ferdinand...	4/11¼—5/
Crusades	4/11½

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
[Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receive Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS
Bombay, 6th May 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's *Drafts*, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive *Deposits* on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—{ The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE.....
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND KOIMBATOO.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and pusit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Securities as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the others enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Bombay, 29th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 27	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 24 Aug.
	Falkland	Draught	Persian Gulf 14 Aug
	Epaminondas	Hessley	Liverpool 24 April.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—A comet observed to the N. N. W. these last two evenings and travelling apparently to the S. W.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 27	Sea Lion	Alexander ...	Moulmain.
	Benares (s)	Wright	Aden and Suez.
	Sindian (s).....	Mason	Malabar Coast.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. G. Haze, and 8 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Scindian*, to Malabar Coast.—Twelve first class and several natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Several natives.

Port Clearance.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, Rennoldson, for China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Battle Every*, for Arabian Gulf.
Steamer *Nanzing*, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—175 packages Coffee, 232¼ cwt., Sallay Mahomed Golam Hosein.

For Liverpool.

Celuta.—225 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Chuturbhoz Nursey & Co.

Thomas Mitchell.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co.

Negotiator.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Mohanundram Ramjus.

Lord Raglan.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Dossabhoy; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee.

Zouave.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Egeria.—731 bags Linseed, 1,096½ cwt., Kessoo Wurga.

Contest.—71 bales Cotton, 250 cwt., Gourdhundass Vullubdass.

Queen of the West.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy.

Euroclydon.—407 bundles Poppyseed, 203½ cwt., J. H. Moore & Co.

Norah Greame.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhoja Curumsey & Co.; 325 bales Cotton, 1137½ cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama & Co. 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Mary Stenhouse.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Jeatha Chutoorbhoy.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu.*—83 boxes Specie, Rs. 5,00,000 Oriental Bank Corporation; 51 boxes Rs. 300,000 Chartered Mercantile Bank.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case Pearls, 1 Parcel old Clothes baggage, William Turner.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Emeu.*—5½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each Roogonath Jugonath.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curembhoy Ebraim: 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttomjee Eduljee; 8 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Eduljee & Hormusjee Shapoorjee & Co. 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 chest M. Opium, 143 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co. 1 box Silver Dollars, Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy: 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Govindram Ragoonathdass.

Steamer *Nanzing.*—33 Pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. Nanjee Mohamed.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Emeu.*—20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 3 chests M. Opium 140 lb. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Eduljee & Hormusjee Shapoorjee, & Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 1 box Silver Dollars, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 case E. Seeds, N. Wassowdeejee.
Futtay Allum.—1 box Gold Ornaments, wearing apparels Hajee Mahomed Abdool Curim.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Dunsterville, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kirkee.
Allegur, Assistant Surgeon R. A., Medical Department, on duty, from Bushire.
Scott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Macartney, Lieut. M., Engineers, on duty, to Sedaseewgur.
Boulton, Captain F., Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Trevor, Lieut. F. C., Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 27th August 1862.

The 33rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Serjeant Thom, of the Police Force, is attached to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, in view to his discharge being at once completed according to the Regulations of H. M.'s British Army.

2. Lieut. Stevens, Adjutant, 21st Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 28th August to 6th September, to proceed to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th Aug. 1862.

With the sanction of Government and the concurrence of General Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that such reports of the embarkation and disembarkation of Invalids, Time-expired and discharged men, Regiments or detachments from any part of the Bombay Presidency for England, as have hitherto been forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India by Adjutant General's Department Her Majesty's British Forces, will henceforth be furnished by the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Bombay to the Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army for His Excellency's information.

On all occasions of the embarkation of Invalids or men in health, the present system of the Major of Brigade Her Majesty's British Forces and of the Brigade Major of the Garrison of Bombay indenting separately for medical comforts for men of the British and Indian services embarked in one ship is cancelled, and one embarkation return for each transport signed by the Deputy Quarter Master General or an Assistant, is to be forwarded to the Commissariat Department as their voucher for shipping, the regulated quantity and description of medical comforts required for the whole Department embodied in that return.

The Quarter Master General's Department will be responsible that the numbers of men in infantry, Invalids, Women, Children, &c. &c. is correct, and the Commissariate Department will be responsible that the quantity, quality, and description of medical comforts shipped for their use accord with the Regulations on the subject.

Serjeant Thom, of the Unattached List, employed as a Police Constable, is discharged the Army by purchase.

The leave granted in G. O. No. 694 of the 14 h June last, to Lieut. Colonel J. S. Gell, 19th Regiment N. I. is to be considered as under the new furlough rules.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th August 1862.

The officers and crew of the *Dalhousie* are to be haulked on board the *Ajdaha* during the period the former vessel is in Dock.

Mr. Hewison, Mate, of the *Berenice*, is to be transferred to the *Coromandel*, as Acting Lieut. to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieut. Law, of the *Coromandel*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Acting Lieut. Hewison, of the *Coromandel*, is appointed Store Accountant of that vessel.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th August 1862.

Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army desirous of commanding or doing duty with parties of Invalids and time-expired Men who may be proceeding home next cold season, are directed to forward, without delay, the needful applications to the Adjutant General of the Army.

It is at the same time notified that, only such Officers as may be returning to Europe on Furlough, or on leave on medical certificate, are eligible for this duty.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th August 1862.

Consequent on the changes that have been introduced by the Military Finance in the working of the Army Clothing Department, the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from Government, directs the following alteration in para. 57, Section III., page 17, of the Clothing Regulations of 1855, which will stand thus:

"Indents from Corps and Departments for Clothing according to form, are to be prepared in duplicate and forwarded annually on the 1st January to the Superintendent of Army Clothing."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COMPETITION.

SIR,—The subject of Competition, though often discussed on behalf of candidates for the Civil Service, is one which has never been, I believe, brought forward in support of the claims of young men without friends.

It is a lamentable but undeniable fact that interest carries the sway, and not unfrequently confers favors on any but the right persons. For instance, when an appointment becomes vacant, numerous applications are presented, and, as a matter of course, the applicant who has a God-father pops into the berth, leaving those poor unfortunates, who are, perhaps, in every respect, better qualified for the post, but without a friend, save their abilities, to brood over their misfortune. There are many young men in Bombay who find it impossible to better themselves, notwithstanding they have every requirement in their favor, simply because they do not possess the one, or, I should rather say, the *only one* requirement necessary for advancement. I say the *only one* requirement, because all defects can be, and are, covered by interest, though detrimental, in many cases, to the employers.

Much satisfaction would be felt were competition introduced, and it is to be hoped that some liberal minded gentlemen will advocate the cause of the friendless, and crush the present prevailing mode of confering appointments.

There are many, I am certain, who will be foremost in so good and noble a cause, and by that means make room for deserving young men.—Your's obediently,

COMPETITION.

Bombay, 27th August, 1862.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE 33RD REGIMENT AT COLABA.

SIR,—You were kind enough to publish a brief account of the Temperance meeting at Colaba about a fortnight ago. The men have been encouraged, the officers appear to have approved, the Commanding officer in particular has given them special encouragement in getting up a coffee-room and reading-room in connexion with the Temperance movement in the regiment. The Rev. Mr. Bowen, and the writer of these lines visited these rooms on Monday evening last, and saw the men enjoying their cup of coffee, and reading the home papers that had just been received. Several of the men spoke gratefully of their Colonel (Colonel Collings I believe), for what he had done for them

We then went to the school-room where a meeting was held at which Mr. Bowen presided. Remarks were made by the chairman and by the speaker alluded to in my last letter; but on this occasion also the principal speakers were from among the men themselves. A staff serjeant of the 56th regiment on a visit here, and a private of the regiment at Colaba both spoke—and spoke uncommonly well; they were men who spoke out of the fulness of their own experience. Their remarks were characterized by plain good sense, and were expressed in language quite as good as we are accustomed to from those in higher walks of life. I remember that in my juvenile days I used to sing—

"What shall we do with a drunken sodger?"

to this never-ending question, came the never-ending answer—

"Put him in the guard-room till he gets sober."

And in point of fact it would seem as if for very many years there was no other remedy available. The experience of our oldest officers, the wisdom of the wisest, could devise nothing better for the poor soldier, who got drunk than to place him in the guard-room, and after some punishment set him at liberty, with desires to get drunk again increased ten-fold perhaps.

We hope and trust that a better day is dawning upon the army, and though it looks like hoping against hope to expect that Government will cease to provide at a very great deal of trouble and expenditure English liquors for the men at cheap rates, thus actually placing barrels and bottles in their path, over which they are sure to fall, still we do expect that even this will cease. Were the revenues expended in this way applied to the endowment, so to speak, of wives for the soldiers, and of scholarships for sobriety among them, we should soon hear of better things than we have been hearing of for a long series of years.

I merely speak of this as a hindrance in the path of a soldier's sobriety, but I have little faith in anything that may be done for soldiers or for any other class, if they do not at the same time do something, do in fact a great deal for themselves. I therefore rejoice to hear our soldier friends at Colaba advocate the cause of temperance, and resolve for themselves at self-reformation. If they resolve bodily to keep the safe side (outside) of the canteen, and 'no demand' prevailing, the supply will soon stop.

Mr. Lindsay, the soldiers' Missionary, is a very acceptable labourer, both in a temperance and in a Christian point of view, among the men of the 33rd at Colaba.—I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

Bombay, 27th August 1862. T. G.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS——

At Indore, on the 24th August, the wife of Jocelyn Waller, Esq., Deputy Post Master, of a son.

At Nowgong, on the 19th August, the wife of J. P. Stratten, Esq., Political Assistant for Bundelcund, of a son.

At Seroor, on the 25th August, the wife of Lieutenant A. T. Spens, Adjutant Poona Horse, of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 19th August, the wife of Mr. John Cooke, Band Master of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I., of twins, a boy and a girl.

DEATHS——

At Upper Colaba, on the 26th August, Arthur Baker, Esq., Assistant Superintendent General Revenue Survey and Assessment.

At Malabar Hill, on the 27th August, John Alexander aged 2 years, son of A. J. Hunter, of Bombay.

EUROPE.

DEATH——

On the 14th of July, at Leeds, the wife of H. T. Towers, Plumber, &c., Byculla, Bombay.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "EMEU," will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th Aug.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND	To GALLE AND CHINA.
September .....12th, 27th.	September.....14th, 29th
October .....12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November .....12th, 27th.	November.....14th, 29th
December .....12th, 27th.	December 14th, 29th

CALENDAR—AUGUST—SEPT. 1862.

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In the meantime, should any one doubt the correctness of our statement, we shall simply tell him how he may test its accuracy. Let him inspect any field of jowaree *(Holcus Sorghum)* in the Deccan and he will perceive that each stalk bears only one ear; and if he will take the trouble to count a few of them, he will find that the average number of grains in each is about 500. Let him then put, on any piece of similar ground he can procure, as much of any carbonaceous manure as an English farmer would consider necessary for ground entirely destitute of carbon, which is the condition of nearly all the soil of the Deccan, and which is never changed, because the cultivators will not apply carbon in the only form in which it is procurable. The experimentor must, however, remember, that unless the manure is so thoroughly rotted as to have lost almost all trace of organization, it will be of no use, at least in the lighter soils, because the white ants will devour it immediately. But he may obtain as much as he wishes in every village, where beside each house there is a heap of thoroughly decomposed vegetable matter, which has been preserved from the white ants by an abundant admixture of *sulphates, phospates,* and *nitrates,* very useful in their way, but not essential to the success of the experiment. These odoriferous heaps, serve no purpose except to produce an annual crop of fevers, cholera, and other diseases; and by speaking pleasantly to the villagers, he may obtain any quantity merely for the expense of conveying it away. Let him apply this to the land, and sow it with jowaree grain purchased at the nearest village, and in due time he will find each stalk producing three ears. The largest of these will contain about 3,000 grains, and the second about 500. The third will be less and may be left out of the account, as the portion which no care will secure from the birds, rats, and mice which frequent the fields. Here, then, by the simple application of an article which at present costs nothing beyond the carriage, and is a perennial source of pestilence in every village, will be obtained at once seven times the amount of the average native crops, from the unimproved indigenous grain. The increase produced by the same means in bajree (*Holcus Spicatus*) the staple of the Deccan, is so much greater than this, that we will not incur the risk of exciting the incredulity of our readers by stating it. Any one may ascertain it for himself with little expense or trouble. We have stated thus much merely to shew the ignorant folly of those who assert that by selling the public land at any ordinary number of years purchase calculated according to its present scale of production, the Government would loose nothing. It would be worse than a spendthrift merely ruining himself by gambling away his inheritance. It would be entailing upon the next generation the necessity of meeting the whole public expenditure by taxation, instead of possessing as it will if the Government is faithful to its trust a progressively increasing rental sufficient not only to cover all the expenses of the state, but to provide also for all the public works essential to the prosperity of a great agricultural and commercial nation.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From A. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, Esquire, Session Judge of Khandeish.

To The SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

Khandeish Adawlut, Dhoolia, 4th August 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to request the favor of your informing me what Reformatory there is in Bombay in which Juvenile prisoners sentenced under Section 433 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861, can be confined under the present enactments.—I have the honor, &c.,

A. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, Session Judge.

Forwarded for the report of the Secretary to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

W. CRAWFORD, Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of Police. Bombay, Police Office, August 6th, 1862.

From the SECRETARY TO THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION,

To W. CRAWFORD, Esquire, Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum, dated 6th instant, referring for my report a letter from Mr. St. John Richardson, Session Judge at Khandeish, dated 4th idem.

2. The only Institution within the Bombay presidency which receives Juvenile offenders as inmates for the purpose of reformation and training to habits of useful industry is that known as the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. The bulk of the present inmates of this Reformatory are criminal boys committed of petty offences and apprenticed to me by Magistrates under Act XIX. of 1850, and for the present no boys can be admitted except as apprentices under that Act.

3. When the Local Act lately passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay shall be duly promulgated, steps will be immediately taken to obtain the recognition of this Institution as a certificated Reformatory School, and then, but then only, will it be competent to Judges and Magistrates to commit thereto Juvenile offenders convicted before them.

4. On the grounds explained in the letter which I had the honor to address to you in February last, (Vide annexed printed compilation pages 30 to 34) it is considered undesirable to obtain a recognition of the Reformatory for the purposes of Section 433 of Act XXV. of 1861. The committal of boys under this enactment to our Reformatory for a few weeks or even months would not only be attended with little benefit to the boys thus committed, but would be also productive of positive mischief as regards the discipline and general management of the Institution.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. PRATT, Secretary to David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

6th August, 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

WE hear that Henry Newton, Esquire, Civil Service, has been nominated one of the Judges of the High Court. This appointment was universally looked for by the public, and will undoubtedly give great satisfaction.

LOCAL.

THE following is a list of additional passengers, who proceeded yesterday by the mail steamer *Benares*, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. G. W. Terry; Captain G. Greig; and Lieut. Anderson.

For Southampton.—Miss Quinlan, and Mr. O'Brien.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 27th August 1862.

BROACH.—Variable S. W. Ther. 76.
BULSAR.—Cloudy S. E. Variable.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partial clouds. Hot West light.
KOLAPOLE.—Fair S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—Cloudy sultry W. S. W.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15th August.

REWA KANTA AGENCY.—The season progressed favorably giving fair prospects. No mention has been made of the cholera in the Government Districts, but it has appeared at Oodeypoor.

KUTCH.—A general and copious fall of rain in Kutch, amounting at Bhooj to 6.77 inches which added to the total fall up to 31st July, makes 15.58 for the season. With a small further supply of rain the crops will yield a good harvest, and there will be sufficient pasturage and water in the Province to last throughout the next hot season. No epidemic either among men or cattle has made its appearance and the general health of the Province is said to be good.

MAHEE KANTA.—The quantity of rain measured at Sadra for the fortnight was 6.27, which added to what had previously fallen makes a total of 30.77. A plentiful supply of rain has fallen throughout the province; the crops are flourishing and promise to be unusually good. The weather has been cool, and no cases of cholera have been reported.

BELGAUM.—A slight fall. The crops wherever they were sown are perishing for want of rain, and grain is day by day becoming dearer.

DHARWAR.—Rain fell moderately and the crops are thriving except rice which requires more water.

RUTNAGHERIE.—Sufficient rain had fallen and the transplantation of rice and other crops was completed. The crops generally are in good condition.

MAINTENANCE OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND SCHOOLS FROM THE MUNICIPAL FUND.

MR. SECRETARY SHAW STEWART, in a letter dated the 2nd instant, requested the Municipal Commissioners to favour Government with their opinion on the proposal submitted in the following extract from a letter received from Sir A. Grant, Acting Director of Public Instruction, as to the advisability of making the provisions of the Local Act No. 2 of 1862 applicable to the Municipality of Bombay. *Extract.*—"Complaints have been received in this Office to the effect that the poorer districts of the town of Bombay are placed at a disadvantage in comparison with certain Mofussil towns, because the above-mentioned Act does not apply to the Municipality of Bombay, and therefore gives the Metropolitan Board no power of meeting the educational wants of the people."

In reply the Commissioners have written to Government, "that they will have no objection, with the sanction of H. M.'s Justices being previously obtained to a portion of the Municipal Funds being given towards the construction, support, and maintenance of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Schools in Bombay; which arrangement would meet Sir A. Grant's proposal, but the Municipal Commissioners consider that the above Act should not be made applicable in its *entirety* to the Municipality of Bombay. Should the Worshipful Bench consent to a portion of the Municipal Funds being applied in the manner proposed, the Commissioners would suggest that a supplementary clause be added to Act 25 of 1858, empowering them to contribute such sums from time to time as the state of the Funds will admit of, to an extent not to exceed ten per cent of the total Revenue of the Municipality. It must be within the cognisance of Government that the calls upon the Municipal Funds are very heavy, and from the present sanatory condition of the Island there appears scope for so much urgent and useful outlay that it would not be advisable to suggest any larger percentage on the Municipal Funds than ten per cent to be appropriated for the purposes set forth in Act 2. This would be the maximum that the Funds would ever be able to meet, but at the same time the Commissioners would venture to point out to Government that for the present and for some years to come not half of that sum could be spared without serious detriment to sanatory interests. With reference to the control proposed to be exercised over the Commissioners in clause 2 of the Act, the Commissioners would respectfully suggest to Government, that such control be vested in H. M.'s Justices of the Peace."

PROCEEDING OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information:—

A Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, and to enable District Police Officers to try certain Minor offences specified in Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code.

Preamble.—Whereas the great size of the Zillahs in this Presidency makes it desirable that the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the Magistrate, and Subordinate Magistrate of the first class should in certain cases be exercised by any Magistrate, and whereas it is expedient that District Police Officers should have the power of trying some of the minor offences specified in Chapter XIV. of the Indian Penal Code: It is enacted as follows:—

I. *Magistrate of the District may depute to Subordinate Magistrates of the second class power to try certain offences under Chapters 13 and 14 of the Indian Penal Code.*—The Magistrate of the District may depute to any Subordinate Magistrate of the second class the power to try any offence under Chapter XIII. of the Indian Penal Code, and any offence for which the highest limit of imprisonment, does not exceed six months under Chapter XIV. of the same Code; provided that the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class as regards extent of punishment, laid down in Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not be exceeded.

II. *District Police Officers may try offences mentioned in Sections 277, 279, 283, 289, and 290 of the Indian Penal Code.*—The offences mentioned in Sections 277, 279, 283, 288, and 290 of the Indian Penal Code may be tried by District Police Officers who shall be competent to pass sentence in respect of such offences, any provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The great size of the Zillahs in this Presidency makes it desirable that the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the Magistrate and Subordinate Magistrate of the first class should in certain cases be exercised by any Magistrate.

The object of the first Section of the accompanying Bill is therefore to authorise the Magistrate to depute to any Subordinate Magistrate the power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

The second Section of the Bill is proposed at the recommendation of the Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut who considered it very desirable that District Police Officers should be empowered to deal with the petty cases of nuisance mentioned in the Sections of the Indian Penal Code referred to, the work imposed on the Assistant Magistrates by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Codes being much increased.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. H. BAYLEY, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 23rd August 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUG. (BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—This case was resumed at the appointed hour.

Mr. Dunbar instructed by Mr. Cleveland, for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the defendant.

Lieutenant Colonel John Montmorency Prior, called and examined by Mr. Dunbar said,—I belong to the 6th Dragoons. In the month of May last a committee was appointed to take stock of Treasure and to ascertain whether the balances communicated with the account furnished by the Divisional paymaster, was correct, and to ascertain if any money was due to the officers, and if there was any differences. I was appointed President to that committee and acted as such. The other members were Captains Renshaw and Garnett. We met on the 27th May. We went to defendant's house, saw him there and told him what we came for. I told him that we had orders to take stock of the Treasure chest. The proceedings were reduced to writing and are put in and marked No. 1. I don't remember that we examined any books besides the cash book. We examined the cash book for the month of May, to the best of my recollection. We added up the debit side of the cash book and found it amounted to a certain sum, which on enquiry from Major Scott, as far as I recollect, amounted to the sum that had been drawn. The other side of the cash book was added up as far as I recollect by the other members and a balance struck. I dont remember that we made any investigation as to the purposes for which the monies on the credit side had been expended. We enquired as far as we could. I have no remembrance of the nature of the items on the credit side. I made no enquiry as to the balance in the hands of the defendant for April. We called the different officers before the committee, they stated that their accounts as given by the defendant up to the 20th April were correct. The defendant before the committee only affected to give the account to that date. The defendant asked me if that would satisfy the committee and I said yes. As far as I know when our committee sat the officers had not received any portion of their pay for May, so far as I am aware of. I do not know whether the defendant had, or had not, drawn pay for the officers for the month of May. I presume from the cash book that he had. There was, I think, a balance of pay due to me personally at the end of June of about Rs. 500 when the defendant left Mhow. I presume my impression was that the disbursements that appeared in the cash book were for May. We took the cash book and looked at the account for May and found all correct, so far as I can recollect. I did not make enquiry, as to the account, of any officer in the month of May with the defendant. After the sentence of the Court Martial was published in Regimental orders a committee of paymastership was appointed, I was President of that committee also, Major Swindley and Captain Weir were the other members. We met on the 19th and adjourned until the 22nd July. On the morning of the 21st I heard that the defendant intended to leave Mhow. I had no communication with the defendant on the subject of the committee before I heard that he was going to leave. On receiving information that the defendant was about to leave Mhow I wrote him a private letter, I asked to see him the next day as I was going to take over the paymastership. I got an answer, (the exhibit marked I.) At the time I wrote my note I told Mr. Malone, the acting paymaster, to get the abstract made out. Mr. Malone stated something to me about the balance, in consequence of which I directed him to make out the abstract. In about half an hour Mr. Malone came back and brought an account with him. Before Mr. Malone came back I received from the defendant the note marked H. On receiving the note I sent Serjeant Bennett to defendant's house to see if he was there and I went with Mr. Malone to his house, where it was reported to me that the defendant had gone to Bombay. It was about ten o'clock I think, when I went to his house. I reported the circumstance of the defendant leaving Mhow to Colonel Crawley. I should say it was optional for the defendant to attend our committee before leaving Mhow. After the defendant left Mhow we took over the account from Mr. Malone, shewing a deficiency of about Rs. 16,000. The duty as since been discharged by a committee of paymastership. We had to apply for funds to carry on the paymastership as there were no funds in hand. We left the working duties of the committee to Captain Weir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—The committee of paymastership have not, I believe, investigated the past accounts of the regiment. The committee have not verified the deficiency of Rs. 16,000 shown by Mr. Malone's abstract, and so far as I know that deficiency depends upon Mr. Malone's calculation. In my opinion as far as it goes I should say that the defendant did not abscond from Mhow. I heard from what I should call good authority, that the defendant left Mhow in a public mail cart. Colonel Crawley at the time I reported the circumstance to him was living in the compound of the house of General Farrel. Colonel Crawley communicated the fact of the defendant having left Mhow to General Farrel. The fact of the defendant's departure was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief by telegraph. Since the appointment of the committee of paymastership they have only been carrying on the current business of paymaster, by the orders I gave. The defendant received no official order to attend that committee. The committee I have now referred to consisting of myself, Major Swindley and Captain Weir, is that which I described as carrying on the duties; before that committee the defendant received no official notice to attend. The notice would have officially gone through me as President. The sentence on defendant as not, as far as I am aware of, yet been published in General Orders. I left the investigation of the cash book to Captains Garnett and Renshaw. I cannot say whether there was any balance carried forward from the month of April. The defendant, so far as I recollect, made no objection to having the officers accounts made up to the 27th May. He gave every assistance to the committee in investigating his account. As far as the month of May, I was satisfied with the manner in which the account had been kept, and the other members of the committee as far as I know concurred with me. That committee was held whilst the defendant was under arrest and defending himself before the Court Martial. I never heard of an officer being brought before a committee and at the same time defending himself before a Court Martial. I know that the defendant had an account with the Oriental Bank in Bombay, and on one occasion £50, a portion of my pay, was sent through the defendant as a remittance to Bombay on his account.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I never received any other portion of my pay from the defendant by a cheque on the Oriental Bank, or any other officer to my knowledge. I cannot say that I have known a paymaster being allowed the custody of regimental funds while he was undergoing a Court Martial, I dont consider myself as a professional accountant. I dont remember that the defendant was asked to make up his accounts to the 27th May. The defendant, so far as I recollect, asked if making them up to the 30th April would do, to which I agreed. No other books were procured before the committee except the cash book, so far as I remember, which to the best of my recollection we confined ourselves to the month of May. The committee of the 18th July, as I understood, was appointed to take over and not to investigate the accounts. It would have been my duty to have taken over any balance if there had been any. I do not consider the defendant now an officer of my regiment.

Major J. E. Swindley called and examined by Mr. Dunbar said,—I am a Major in H. M.'s 6th Dragoons. I know the defendant, he was paymaster to the regiment. I was President to the Mess Committee in the month of July last and had been for some months previous. The bills are made out monthly with the separate accounts, this sheet is sent into the pay office and recovered by the paymaster from the officers pay on the day when their pay is settled. The tradesmen's bills are signed by me as Mess President to vouch for their correctness and as an authority for the paymaster to pay them. Such bills are usually paid on the same day. I signed the tradesmen's bills on or before the 12th of July, the bills ought to have been paid on that day. The amount was about Rs. 3,000. They were not paid on that day. Some of them came to me and complained that they had not got their money; in consequence of that I wrote to Mr. Malone. Mr. Malone answered my letter and informed me that the defendant said that the 18th was the day for the payment of those bills, they were not paid on the 18th. They are not paid yet.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of this case until 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

THE following case was partially reported in a local cotemporary, who gave the evidence of the prosecution. We give the whole case, as a partial report is very unfair and injurious to a most deserving man, Mr. Israel Hill.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Wednesday, 15th August.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE RAILWAY ACT.—*Mr. Israel Hill* was charged on Wednesday last with wilfully omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, knowing that he was thereby likely to cause the safety of persons being upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to be endangered,

Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor to the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared for the prosecution.

Thomas Wake, sworn.—I am a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway. I was head guard of the train which left Tanna about 8 o'clock on Thursday, the 24th April last. That train was upwards of two hours late. After leaving the Coorla station, the first danger signal I saw was the defendant holding up both his hands. This was about a hundred yards from the place where the train was stopped. When the train stopped, I got down from the van, and asked defendant what was the matter. He said that there was a lorry on the line. He did not say to whom the lorry belonged.

Cross-examined,—I saw another European there with defendant.

Godfrey Hopkins, sworn.—I was assistant guard of the train which Larkins was driving on the morning of Thursday, the 24th of April. The train was upwards of two hours late that morning in consequence of a break down on the other side of Tanna. We left Tanna for Bombay about 8 o'clock. I was in the break-van next the engine. After having passed the Coorla station, I saw a crowd of people on the line. They were about two hundred yards off when I first saw them. I saw the crowd when the train was five or six hundred yards from them; but I could not see that they were on our line until within about two hundred and fifty yards of them. There are coke ovens and two sidings there, and men are frequently at work on the sidings. Up to the time I first saw the people on the line, I had seen no danger signal. I saw the defendant standing between the lines holding up both his hands; this was the first signal of danger I saw. The guard's whistle was immediately sounded; I put on my brake, and the tender brake was put on when we reached the place where the people were standing. The train was going three or four miles an hour. I then saw that there was a lorry on the line. The engine struck the lorry, but the train was going so very slow that little damage was done. When the train stopped, I got off the break van. I saw the defendant there. He told me that he had no intimation from the Coorla station master that the train was late. He said he was glad that no more damage had been done.

Cross-examined.—I did not see any other European on the line but the defendant.

Joseph Larkins, sworn.—I am an engine-driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 24th of April last, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I left Tanna for Bombay, driving the engine of the up train. I proceeded with the train without any accident until near the Sion Bridge. I saw about half a mile ahead a lot of natives standing on the line. Up to that time, I had seen no danger signal on the line. From that time I particularly looked out for signals. I saw none until the train arrived within a quarter of a mile of the crowd. I then saw a man run from the crowd towards the engine, and hold up both his hands. That is the usual danger signal by day in the absence of a red flag. I tried to stop the train, which was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour when I first saw the crowd. I slackened speed, and when I saw the man hold up his arms, the train was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. I then reversed the engine, put on the brake and did all I could to stop the train, which was still going at the rate at which a man could walk. I then saw that there was a lorry upon the line. The engine came in contact with the lorry, which was on wheels, and was upon the line. The damage done to the engine was slight. The train stopped going about three yards after it struck the lorry. I got down from the engine and saw there the defendant standing by the side of the lorry. I knew the lorry was Mr. Hill's, from having seen it working there before. I spoke to the defendant. He said the damage was not much. I am quite sure that the only signal I saw was the man running from the crowd with his hands up. There is a bridge across the railway near Sion on the Bombay side. The place where the collision took place was between the causeway and that bridge.

Luxmon Balloo said,—I am a gate man in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. My gate is No. 23, near the Coorla station. I recollect a day, three or four months ago, when there was an accident from a lorry near Coorla. On the morning of that day, about seven o'clock, I saw a lorry arrive at the station. It passed along the line from the direction of Bombay. It was then empty, I saw it loaded at Coorla with sleepers. The defendant was there, superintending the laborers loading the lorry. The laborers were defendant's men. No other European was there. I am quite sure of that. I saw the lorry go again past my gate towards Bombay at half-past seven o'clock. Defendant was on the lorry; but no other European was with him. I know the defendant: I knew him well on the day in question. At half-past eight o'clock, a passenger train passed my gate going towards Bombay. The train was two hours late.

Cross-examined.—As the lorry passed my gate going to the Coorla station, I told the defendant that the up passenger train had not passed. He said "it does not matter." The station master was then in his office. I told him about the lorry being on the line.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—I told the station master about the lorry at the time the laborers were loading it. I told the defendant in the Marathi language that the passenger train had not passed. His laborers understood me. He answered me in Hindoostanee. One Gungajee muccadum was present when the lorry was loaded.

Richard Ballard, fireman of the engine driven by Larkins on the 24th April last, confirmed generally the above statements. When about thirty yards off, the crowd cleared away from the line, and witness saw two Europeans there. One of them held up his arms, and the other held up a white hat. Witness did not then know the defendant.

The enquiry has been postponed until Wednesday.

Wednesday, 22 August.

Mr. W. H. Crawford was again in attendance for the Railway Company.

Mr. Verral appeared for the defendant.

Gungajee Cannoojee, muccadum of labourers in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company said,—I live near the Coorla station. On the day in question I remember the train running into a lorry. On that morning I first saw the defendant near the Coorla station, he was superintending the loading of the lorry with sleepers and the labourers were acting under his orders. When the lorry was loaded it was pushed back towards Sion. The defendant and some labourers were on the lorry.

Cross examined by Mr. Verral.—The train for Bombay passed about an hour after defendant passed with the lorry. I do not know Mr. Young. A European was in the lorry with defendant. I did not see the lorry after that.

John Pyne, superintendent of pipe layers in the Water Works, was called for the defendant and examined by Mr. Verral, said,—I live at Sion, near the bridge. On the 24th April I recollect a train ran into a lorry on the Railway. I saw defendant that morning at half-past seven o'clock, when I was standing on the bridge he was coming along the road on horseback from the direction of Mahim. He stopped and spoke to me. He said that he had just come from Bandora. He tied his horse in my compound and gave it some grass. He remained in conversation with me within two or three minutes of half past eight o'clock. He remained with me nearly an hour. I am quite certain as to the time for I had occasion to look at my watch. He left me saying that he would go and look after his men. He left my compound, and went towards the Railway bridge, when he left me. Four or five minutes after defendant left me I heard shouting from the Railway. I heard defendant's voice above other voices. Six or eight minutes afterwards I went out to see what was the matter. I went upon the bridge and saw the train stopped. I saw near the train defendant, the engine-men and guards and Mr. Young. I did not come down on the line. About half an hour afterwards the defendant and Mr. Young came to my house. I heard defendant say to Mr. Young, "What business had you to put the lorry on the line?" Mr. Young said that he thought he was benefiting his employers, he said that no one had given him orders to put the lorry on the line. Mr. Hill told Mr. Young that he must bear the responsibility of the accident. Mr. Young was at that time a lodger in my house. He left about seven o'clock and went on the line, and I stood on the bridge. I saw him place a lorry on the line at the siding by the coke ovens about 100 or 120 yards from the bridge. When I stood on the bridge I could see up and down the line each way for nearly a mile. When I saw Mr. Young put the lorry on the line it must have been quite half an hour before I saw defendant come from the direction of Mahim. I never lost sight of defendant from the time I saw him come from the direction of Mahim until within about five minutes before I heard the shouting on the line. I do not know whether Mr. Young is alive or dead. I am not positive that he is dead, a gentleman called at my house and told me that he was dead. I have not seen him since about the last day of May.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—I was on the bridge when Mr. Hill came there. The report I have referred to was about the quantity of water in the Vehar lake. I looked at my watch to see what time the man came with the report. I made a memorandum of the time in my book. I could walk from my house to Coorla station in twenty five minutes. I know that it was half-past seven o'clock when defendant came to me because I had just despatched a man to Coorla, and I then looked at my watch.

Mihrvanji Keshow said,—I live at Sion and superintend the work and keep the muster roll of the workmen. I remember the morning in question when the train ran into a lorry on the line. Mr. Young was there superintending the labourers who were pushing the lorry. I saw the lorry put on the line that morning by order of Mr. Young. The defendant was not present. Mr. Young remained with the lorry up to the time of the accident. I first saw defendant that morning, when I heard him calling out from the bridge to Mr. Young, he was calling out that the train was approaching, he came down from the bridge and ran towards the approching train with his hands uplifted, desiring Mr. Young and me to remove the lorry from the line. I swear that the defendant had not been with the lorry all the morning.

His Worship dismissed the case.

FORGERY.—Francis de Lima was brought up on remand from the 22nd instant, on a charge of having forged a recommendation of character. A report of which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 23rd instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Worgan, Agent for Gun Carriages, on being sworn stated, that the paper now shown to him was not in his handwriting. The signature purporting to be his was not in his handwriting either. Witness was not acquainted with Captain Evans, and to the best of his knowledge never saw the prisoner before.

Sorabjee Bomanjee stated, that he was manager of the Adelphi Hotel, remembered on the 19th instant, the prisoner bringing a note addressed to Captain Evans. The Captain being out, witness asked the prisoner whence he had brought the note. He replied that he had brought it from a Colonel at the Gun Carriage Manufactory. Witness kept the note and told prisoner that Captain Evans was out. The prisoner then went away saying that he would call again the next morning. The note was left in Captain Evans' room. The prisoner came to the Hotel the next morning. When he was taken to Captain Evans, that gentleman asked him, through witness, whence he had brought the note. Prisoner repeated that he had brought the note from a Colonel at the Gun Carriage department whom he had named. The note was then given to witness by the Captain, and he sent it by the Ramoosee to the Police Office. The other paper was presented also to Captain Evans by the prisoner as a testimonial of character. The prisoner was formerly a billiard marker in the Adelphi Hotel.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions to be holden in the High Court next month.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH IN THE LARGE COURT.

27. James M. Maclean and another *vs.* David Sassoon and others.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 27th August 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Vicente Caetano de Souza and Antonio de Souza vs. *C. Lester.*

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 50, being the balance of the value of a shigram sold and delivered to the defendant. Antonio de Souza who appeared in Court as one of the plaintiffs alleged that the co-plaintiff Vicente de Souza was his brother, and partner, and that the shigram was sold to defendant by Vicente for Rs. 500; that defendant paid Rs. 450 on account and was sued for the balance. Defendant denied his liability to Antonio, who, he alleged, was not a partner of Vicente. The transaction was one between himself, and Vicente as appeared upon the face of the written agreement. The plaintiff, Antonio, however, was unable to prove the existence of partnership between himself and his brother.

His HONOR nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground that there was no privity of contract between him and the defendant, and in support of his decision cited the case of *Boltons vs. Jones*, 3 Jurist N. S. which was to the following effect:—A., who had been in the habit of dealing with B., a tradesman, sent him a written order for some goods. Before this order came, B. had, unknown to A., disposed of his business to C., who supplied A. with the goods, who refused to pay for them: it was held that C. could not maintain an action against A. for their price.—*Plaintiff nonsuited.*

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and suite will leave Calcutta by special train on Monday morning for Bhaugulpore, His Excellency taking advantage of the holidays to get a change of air and scene.—*Englishman, August* 16.

MADRAS.

WE regret much to hear that a feeling of dissatisfaction has been engendered in a Madras Native Regiment, now serving in British Burmah, through the inconsiderate and somewhat precipitate introduction into the corps of new style of topee. There appears to have been, as there usually is in all such matters, some mismanagement at the outset, as the Regiment has long enjoyed an excellent character for loyalty and subordination. The direction, or misdirection as it turned out, of this affair was entrusted to a young Quarter Master, an officer from another corps, who had but recently joined, and it is thought that his imprudent manners coupled with his inexperience, was the prime cause of the failure which ensued. He, unknown to the men, and possessing little weight in the regiment, ordered up a Company to receive the new caps,—the sepoys never having been told that such caps would be worn; and the G. O. C. C. distinctly lays it down as a rule that their introduction *shall not be compulsory.* The men in a body, refused to take the topees, and therefore some of the men were singled out and ordered into confinement, and this was the signal for the whole of them to step forward, and demand that all or none might be made prisoners. The difficulty was not, as we have said, wisely handled in the earlier stage, and at last the ill feeling and discontent which had for some time been smouldering kindled and took the shape of a manifesto, which was found posted on the General's gate. This placard proclaimed the grievance we have alluded to and the readiness of the Regiment to break out, if the caps were forced upon the sepoys. We must regard this declaration as merely a *brutum fulmen*, and as the production of some very black sheep in the corps; and we are induced to do so from the circumstance that when our latest advices left, there were indications of the return of wonted good feeling and contentment amongst the sepoys generally. This temporary display of discontent is suggestive, and we are thereby led to enquire, when will the Commander-in-Chief, a soldier of no carpet experience, interdict authoritatively this interference with the dress of the sepoy on the part of regimental commanding officers? Such practices are certain to occasion recentful feelings on account of extra cost, for, strange to say, we never yet knew an instance where a cheaper was substituted for a more expensive item of dress. With some good exceptions, there is a meddlesome propensity inherent in commanding officers to decorate their men, regardless, to some extent, of the cost to the sepoy;—and against this unjustifiable tendency the sepoys should be protected: All patterns of dress should emanate originally from the Commander-in-Chief, and not in the first instance as now, from commanding officers, and submitted by them for his approval and sanction. It is as rational to permit a commanding officer to introduce a new style of detonating cap for his men's muskets as one for their heads: yet who would counsel the granting the first named license to a commanding officer? The number of Commandants a regiment has had within a given time may be calculated pretty exactly by the number of novelties, in the way of caps, shoes, or frippery, introduced within the same period.—*Times, Aug.* 21.

SUBJOINED is a letter addressed to the publisher of this paper. It speaks for itself; our motive in publishing it is not so much to proclaim the kind acts of one whose chief object is to do good in secret, but to show the public the view taken of our proceedings in the late libel case by an influential member of the community, and one for whom all of us must have the greatest respect. As for ourselves, words fail in expressing our deep sense of the warm hearted sympathy shown us by the Bishop, and we trust he will excuse our giving publicity to one at least of his many acts of kindness:—

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, MADRAS, *20th Aug.* 1862.

My Dear Mr. Wray,—I have been grieved exceedingly on learning that your law costs in the Puntalu case (like those in the Pier case) are variously estimated from eight to twelve thousand rupees. These two cases coming so soon one after the other, involving no moral criminality on your part, arising (as they manifestly do) from the difficulties of journalism in India, will not be allowed, if, I am not much mistaken, to fall wholly upon your establishment. An opportunity is now afforded to every lover of liberal institutions to show the sincerity of his professions by coming to the aid of the only daily newspaper our poor old city can boast of. I am but a very poor man myself and I send you one hundred rupees towards your Indemnity Fund, but if I could afford it, my heart is in your cause, and I would most willingly send you five times the amount.

I remain, my dear Mr. Wray, with true respect and esteem, and deep sympathy in your present trials.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) † J. FENNELY.

T. W. WRAY, Esq., Madras.—*Id.*

WE are happy to be able to inform our readers that Messrs. Boyson and Miller have at last determined upon abandoning the proceedings which they have commenced against us and a supposed Contributor, in the Town-Police Court for Criminal Defamation. Their letter to us, being long and received late in the evening, —will appear to morrow. The public will, we think, agree with us that these proceedings ought never to have commenced, or that having been commenced they ought to have been dropt before. In this matter as in most other like matters we feel that the force of public opinion has been brought to bear, and has prevailed in our favor. It would have saved these gentlemen and ourselves a good deal of expense and annoyance if they had at first mildly pointed out to us that our language in the article which they complained of was calculated to be misunderstood, and to do them an injury without holding a pistol to our throats. We are and ever will be ready to atone and apologise for any wrong done by us to any one. If our friends will but give us credit for so much, we feel sure that they will not treat us in the first instance with a word and a blow, and the blow first.—*Id.*

OOTACAMUND.

THE further proceedings here, in the case of Captain Russell, noticed in our last, terminated, we regret to state, as we anticipated from the commencement, by the case being committed by the Magistrate to the High Court at the Presidency, for trial.

It appears from the account furnished to us that Lieutenant Paske, of H. M. 95th Regiment was examined by the Magistrate in support of the prosecution, and proved that the real name of the prisoner was W. R. Willans,—that he was a Lieutenant in the 95th which he left in debt, and that he still owes considerable sums in Poona, where he also spent some months in jail,—but the prisoner denied to the last that his name was Willans. He put a few questions to Lieut. Paske as to whether the sums paid away by him in Poona were considerable, or not, and these were replied to by Lieut. Paske in the affirmative. He, also, asked Mr. Aboo Sait whether he considered him to be a cheat, but Mr. Aboo Sait declined to answer the question.

The prisoner was called upon for his defence, but declined to submit any, until his case came to be heard by the High Court. The prisoner gave in a list of the names of his witnesses, almost corresponding with those examined here, for the prosecution.

He stands charged with fraud in the following instances.

For cheating Aboo Sait by obtaining Goods, and Money, under the false pretence that he was an officer of the Bombay army.

The same charge for cheating Mr. Sylk.

For cheating Mr. Mascurine by granting him an Order on a Bank where he had no funds, and with which he never dealt.

The same charge for cheating Abdool Hoossain.

The prisoner left this on Friday last in charge of a Guard for the Madras Jail to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.—*Neilgherry Star, Aug.* 20.

CEYLON.

FORTNIGHTLY SUMMARY.

The Weather during the fortnight has been wet and squally. Since the 9th we have had heavy falls of rain every day. By the usual daily telegrams received, we learn that the same kind of weather has been experienced both in Galle and Kandy. We regret we cannot report any improvement in the health of the country; there is still a great deal of sickness in Colombo, and cholera is now not only confined to Jaffna but has broken out in Galle, Matuaar and other parts of the Island. We would direct our readers to the Provincial news in our columns on this subject.

His Excellency the Governor and family arrived in Colombo on the 12th instant.

The opening of the Legislative Council has been postponed from the 19th to the 27th partly it is supposed to enable the Governor to embody the news about the Railway expected by the next Mail in his Opening Address to the Council, and partly on account of the delay that has occurred in the nomination of a Tamil Member in place of Mr. Coomarasamy.—*Colombo Observer, Aug.* 16.

CAPTAIN PRITCHARD, the Master Attendant of Colombo, left in the *Lettice Catherine* for London, on the 7th instant, without satisfying his creditors—in fact absconded to evade payment of his debts. The vessel being anchored outside the harbour, the Fiscal could not execute any Warrant that might have been obtained against him. There is clearly a Legislative enactment wanted to prevent such frauds recurring in future. A great fire broke out in Trincomalee on the night of the 9th August by which the Civil Engineer's Office and Workshop were totally consumed—the value of property destroyed is said to be about £440. The seamen of the Commodore's ship *Odin*, rendered great service on the occasion; and it is mainly owing to their daring boldness and praiseworthy exertions that the new buildings on the same ground were saved.

From the comparative Customs Revenue for the first seven months of 1861 and 1862, it will

of the Madras Presidency, and the owners of property within the Collectorates of Calcutta and Madras, have taken advantage of the power to redeem their quit-rents by a single payment, leads also to the conclusion that only a very few persons would be disposed to avail themselves of the offer.

26. If the power of redeeming was extended at the discretion of the local Governments so as to include lands required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and other similar purposes, it would probably meet every case for which provision need be made. This permission to redeem the land assessment should extend to portions of land comprised within Zemindarries, the jumma of which is not redeemed, a proportionate reduction being, of course, made in the jumma payable to Government.

27. Such a measure, however, would only be a narrow and partial character. The benefit of it would be confined to comparatively very few persons, even if some natives were found to avail themselves of it.

28. But the measure contemplated in Lord Stanley's Despatch, and in the Resolution under discussion, has a much wider scope, and larger and more serious questions arise in the consideration of it than would appear at first sight to be involved.

29. The redemption of the land revenue is authorized, both on lands permanently-settled and on lands temporarily-settled; and "the price to be paid is fixed at twenty years' purchase of the existing assessment," the only limitation being that in every District the permission of redemption shall, in the first instance, be restricted to such a number of Estates as shall, in their aggregate assessment, not exceed ten per cent. of the total land revenue.

30. As regards the former, viz., the permanently-settled Estates, no practical difficulty exists if redemption is to be allowed at all as a general measure, a question which will hereafter be considered. The only matter for discussion is the price to be demanded for it.

31. It is remarked in the Resolution that justice to the public creditor and a due care for the resources of the Government require that, as long as the public revenue is no more than sufficient to meet the current charges of the Empire and the interest of its debt, no lower terms of redemption of a permanent tax forming the security for that debt should be accepted than will, when the price is invested in the public securities, afford a corresponding relief in the payment of interest.

32. The words here used appear to refer to the instructions in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 31st December (No. 2) 1858. But it is clear that the object avowedly in view would not be attained by pursuing the course proposed in the Resolution. So long as the Notes of the 5 per cent. loans are purchaseable at par, the extinction of a perpetual annuity may be effected without loss by the payment of twenty times its amount. If, however, as anticipated in that Despatch, a reduction of interest on the public debt should take place—such, for example, as would arise from the 4 per cent. loan becoming saleable at par—it is clear that the same purpose could only be accomplished by requiring a sum equivalent to twenty-five years' purchase of the perpetual annuity, or, in other words, of the permanently settled Estate. In this country the redemption of the land tax is, by the existing Acts of Parliament, permitted on the payment of a capital sum varying according to the actual price at the time of Government Stock, and for this purpose the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, which constitute by far the largest portion of the public debt and bear the lowest rate of interest, are taken as the basis of calculation.

33. When, however, it is proposed to apply the measure to lands under temporary settlement, much more serious questions arise, involving the most important change in the tenure of land throughout the greater part of India.

34. It was stated in Lord Stanley's Despatch of December 1858, that the redemption of the land assessment must necessarily operate as a permanent settlement of the revenue on the lands to which it was applied at the amount of the present assessment, and it is obvious, on the slightest consideration, that this must be the case.

35. We must be prepared then to deal with the measure as effecting, to the extent to which it may be carried, a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India; and it becomes necessary to consider in all its bearings that most serious question which has for so many years been the subject of controversy, and has been viewed in such opposite lights by many of the ablest men who have given their attention to the most important matters of financial and social interest affecting that Empire. Whatever advantages or disadvantages are anticipated from a direct permanent settlement will be equally caused by the indirect mode of attaining the same object by a redemption of the land assessment.

36. Before entering, however, on the general considerations affecting such a measure, I will advert to those which are peculiar to the proposal of redeeming the assessment. Even if the measure be limited to the redemption of one-tenth of the assessment in any District, it appears to me that a very serious difficulty presents itself at the outset. Unless the fair and equal bearing of the assessment on the estates or classes of land which it comprises be first ascertained, it is almost inevitable that loss will be incurred by the State. In all revisions of settlement, even where no increase of the aggregate revenue is obtained, or even expected, it is generally found that, while some Estates or classes of land many fairly be subjected to an increased assessment, others will require an abatement, although the majority may probably be left at the existing rates. It is obvious that a right of redeeming their assessment, by the payment of a capital sum be given to the landholders to the extent of one-tenth of the aggregate revenue of every District, the owners of those Estates will be most anxious to avail themselves of it in which the assessment is the lowest in proportion to the value of the land. On Estates where the assessment is so redeemed, the State will necessarily be precluded from raising it at any future period. On the other hand, the redemption being optional, the owners of land on which the assessment may now press unduly would of course decline to avail themselves of the permission, and they could not fairly be deprived of the relief for which they might reasonably look at the next revision of settlement, because others had taken advantage of it and redeemed their assessment. By this arrangement, therefore, the Government is clearly subjected to a prospective loss. Before redemption can be permitted in any District it is indispensable, therefore, to ascertain that the assessment bears equally on all the Estates or classes of land within it.

37. It is of course impossible to foresee to what extent the owners of land would be disposed to avail themselves of permission to redeem the assessment, but we must be prepared to meet the consequences of the disposition becoming general.

38. If the disposition to redeem should exist to any great extent, and if the power of so doing is to be held out as a boon to the landowners generally, it is difficult to see on what principle the permission could be restricted to such proportion of them only as pay one-tenth of the assessment in each District. The whole benefit of such a limited measure might be appropriated by a few wealthy landowners, and no advantage whatever would be deprived from it by the great mass of the occupiers of land. The latter body would complain, and I think with good reason, of being unfairly and unjustly treated. It is this class, however, whose condition it is so manifestly the interest of the Government to raise, and whose attachment it is so desirable to secure. It seems to me, therefore, that if we go so far as to give a right to redeem to the extent of one-tenth of the assessment, it is impossible to stop at that point. We must go further and contemplate a *general* right to redeem the land assessment.

39. Now, even as regards redemption to the extent of one-tenth, there is a consequence which does not seem to have been foreseen, and which, if the redemption were to become general, would produce great difficulty. The amount of capital which would be required incalculably exceeds what can be supposed to be in the hands of the land-owners. Nor, indeed, if they were in a condition to provide such a sum, would it be desirable that so large an amount should be placed at the disposal of the Government, which would find itself in the embarrassing position of having its treasury overflowing with money arising from the capitalization of its annual income, which it would have no adequate means of employing or investing.

40. The objection arising from capitalizing the income of the State and depriving it in future years of the steady and stable resource of the land revenue, on which it can, under all circumstances, confidently rely, is most serious. It is not a consideration of slight importance that of all sources of revenue none is so easily collected, and none more willingly paid. Her Majesty's Government would be sorry to deprive the Government of India in future years of this large and most unobjectionable portion of their income, which the people have been immemorially accustomed to contribute, and which has, consequently, have all the authority of prescription, and tradition in its favor. These considerations seem to me to be fatal to a scheme of general, or even of a very extensive, redemption of the land revenue.

41. A direct permanent settlement of the land revenue is free from this objection, and it remains therefore, to discuss this most important question, and to weigh with the greatest care all the considerations by which it ought to be determined.

42. The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is less to be regarded as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a kind of joint ownership in the soil or its produce, under which the latter is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It is not only just but necessary for the security of the landowner that the respective shares in the produce should, at any given period, or for specified terms, be strictly limited and defined. The increase of population, the improvement of communications, and the accumulation of wealth have a tendency to increase the extent of cultivation and the value of net produce of rent, and the Government may rightly claim to participate in those advantages which accrue from the general progress of society. This has hitherto been effected by means of periodical adjustments of the share, or at least of its value in money which belongs to the State.

43. By many persons great advantages have been anticipated from what is usually called a permanent settlement, that is, by the State fixing, once and for ever, the demand on the produce of the land, and foregoing all prospect of any future increase from that source. It has been urged that not only would a general feeling of contentment be diffused among the landholders, but that they would thereby become attached, by the strongest ties of personal interest, to the Government by which that permanency is guaranteed. It is further alleged that by this means only can sufficient inducement be afforded to the proprietors to lay out capital on the land, and to introduce improvements by which the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased.

44. In this country these views have been put forward mainly in reference to the settlement of Europeans in India, but they are clearly applicable to the occupiers of land generally throughout India. They have been entertained by many of our ablest Officers, and they have recently been advocated by the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, in relation to their probable effect on the agricultural population of the North-West Provinces. In his Report on the remedial measures required in those Districts which had suffered most severely in the late famine, he strongly recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. That recommendation was based both on social and financial grounds, and was founded on his conviction of the great benefits which had accrued to the country from the demand of the Government having been declared unalterable for a period of thirty years. He desired to confirm and accelerate the improvement which he had witnessed by strengthening the motives which, in his opinion, had produced it. It was his belief that this object could be most effectually attained by the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity instead of only for a limited term.

45. On the other hand, it has been urged that the consequence of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is to preclude the Government from ever obtaining any future argumentation of income from this source; and, considering that the experience of all countries advancing in civilization demonstrates that the cost of administration is constantly tending to increase, it follows that the additional charge will fall on the Government must of necessity be met by taxation in some shape, such as Customs, Excise, Salt, Stamp, or Income duties. Colonel Baird Smith, in the able paper already referred to, admits that this result will take place: but he argues (paragraph 64) that any sacrifice of public revenue involved in the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity would be more than compensated by the increased ability of the people generally to bear taxation, direct or indirect, which would necessarily follow on the improvement in their social condition. An "intelligent and powerful Government," he says, "could not fail to participate in these advantages." "Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means."

46. It is a serious and difficult question to determine by which course the interests of India will be best promoted. Before deciding on any step by which the prospect of any future increase of land revenue is given up it must be very carefully considered how far, on the whole, it is likely that the possible sacrifice of increased revenue from this source will be made up by the greater ability of the people to contribute in other ways to the public income, and whether it will be for the general interest to purchase at this price the social and political advantages which have been adverted to.

47. Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement. The security, and, it may almost be said, the absolute creation of property in the soil which will flow from limitation in perpetuity of the demands of the State on the owners of land, cannot fail to stimulate or confirm their sentiments of attachment and loyalty to the Government by whom so great a boon has been conceded, and on whose existence its permanency will depend.

48. It is also most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the peasant proprietors and occupiers. It is believed that among the latter may be found many men of great intelligence, public spirit, and social influence, although individually in comparative poverty. To give to the intelligent, the thrifty, and the enterprising the means of improving their condition, by opening to them the opportunity of exercising these qualities, can be best accomplished by limiting the public demand on their lands. When such men acquire property, and find themselves in a thriving condition, they are certain to be well effected towards the Government under which they live. It is on the contentment of the agricultural classes, who from the great bulk of the population, that the security of the Government mainly depends. If they are prosperous, any casual outbreak on the part of other classes or bodies of men is much less likely to become an element of danger; and the Military Force and its consequent expense may be regulated accordingly.

49. The strongest opponents of a permanent settlement would probably admit the political and social advantages of such a measure. Their main argument against it is based on the financial consideration that by means of temporary settlements, the land revenue might be raised, from time to time, according to the expected rise in the value of land, and that, by this means also, the loss might be avoided, which, in all cases of fixed money payments, must ensue if a depreciation of the value of the precious metals should take place.

50. It is indispensable, of course, that whether with a view to redemption, even to the extent of one-tenth of the revenue, or to a permanent settlement, the preliminary step of a revision of the present assessment must be taken. In the first instance, whichever course may be finally adopted, a full, fair, and equable rent must be imposed on all lands now under temporary settlement; and, when that has been accomplished, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a permanent settlement may be safely applied. This was the course recommended by one of the ablest and most distinguished men who ever was called on to bear a part in the administration of British India. In his celebrated Minute of the 31st December 1824, Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of the Presidency of Madras, several times refers to this subject and particularly in the following passage: "No survey assessment of a great Province," he says, "can ever at once be "made as correct not to require future alteration; when, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and wherever it might be found too high it should be lowered, and it may then, with safety to the revenue and benefit to the people, be made permanent."

51. When once the rent has been properly fixed, any increase consequent on the natural progress of society will in all probability take place but slowly, and reach no great amount until after a considerable interval. It must be remembered that, in all the revisions of settlement which have taken place of late years, the tendency has been towards a reduction in the rates of assessment. Whenever the settlements have been carefully made, and such are the Guides of the country have been well ascertained, the probability of any considerable increase of land revenue appears to be but slight.

52. The necessity for the reduction above noticed seems to have been caused mainly by the depreciation in the value of the crops from the increased production consequent on the greater tranquillity of the country under British rule. There are at present symptoms of a rise in the price of agricultural produce, caused probably, to a great extent, by the increased employment of labor in the construction of Railways and other public works. But the railways, when completed, while they will contribute largely to the development of the resources of India, may, in some degree, counteract this tendency. The great differences in the price of food in Districts at no great distance from each other, so that while one was in a condition bordering on famine, others enjoyed comparative plenty, will cease to exist, at least to the same extent, when ready and cheap means of transport shall have been provided. Produce from the interior will be more readily brought to the centres of consumption or of exportation, and the value of land in the interior will be thereby increased; but on the other hand, the value of the produce of land near large towns and the coast will be reduced by the competition of the produce of the interior. The probable effect of the Railroads would seem to be towards the equalization of the prices of produce in different parts of India, and a general improvement in the wealth of all classes of the country, rather than to give any peculiar advantage to the landholders.

53. That this general improvement will be accelerated by a permanent settlement Her Majesty's Government cannot entertain any doubt. A ready and popular mode of investment for the increasing wealth of the country will be provided by the creation of property in land, and all classes will benefit by the measure. On the agricultural population the effect will be, as pointed out by Colonel Baird Smith in the able paper already referred to, the elevation of the social condition of the people, and their consequent ability, not only to meet successfully the pressure occasioned by seasons of distress, but, in ordinary times, to bear increased taxation in other forms without difficulty; the feeling of ownership, or, in other words, the absolute certainty of the full enjoyment of the reward for all the labor and capital which they may invest in the land, will be sure to call out all their energies for its improvement. Her Majesty's Government confidently expect that a people in a state of contentment and progressive improvement will be able without difficulty to contribute to the revenue in other ways to such an extent as more than to compensate for the disadvantage of foregoing some prospective increase of that from land.

54. The example of Tanjore may be cited in confirmation of this view. It had been for many years so moderately assessed that a feeling of private property in the soil has continued to exist among the people to such an extent that land sells, on an average, for twenty years' purchase. This District is eminently one in which a permanent settlement might properly be established; and that such a measure would lead to no loss of public income may be inferred from the fact that in it the receipts from Salt, Abkarry, and Stamps have in ten years risen from Rupees 6,54,500 to Rupees 9,50,500, or nearly 48 per cent.

Minutes by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, dated 1860, and 28th January 1860.

55. It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment, although occurring only at intervals of thirty years, nevertheless demand, for a considerable time previous to their expiration, much of the attention of the most experienced Civil Officers whose services can be ill spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious, and, perhaps, even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial Officers, who must, of necessity, have great opportunities for peculation, extortion, and abuse of power. Moreover, as the period for re-settlement approaches the agricultural classes, with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their cultivation, cease to grow the most profitable crops, and allow wells and watercourses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but there can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public Officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation, lies in a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

56. These course of events which has been anticipated is, indeed, only that which has taken place in every civilized country. Experience shews that in their early stages nations derived almost the whole of their public resources in a direct manner from the produce of the soil, but that as they grew in wealth and civilization, the basis of taxation has been changed, and the revenue has been in a great degree derived indirectly by means of imposts on articles which the increasing means of the people, consequent on a state of security and prosperity, have enabled them to consume in greater abundance. I am aware that it has been stated as an objection to promoting such a course of things in India that, in most European countries, the advantages of this change have been mainly appropriated by the large landowners; but it must be remembered that in India, and especially in the Districts under ryotwarry settlement, the great bulk of the agricultural population are the proprietors, subject only to the payment of the assessment, of the lands which they will till; and that, consequently, the benefit of a permanent settlement would be enjoyed, not by a narrow and limited class, but by the majority of the people.

57. The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, which has been previously noticed, though deserving consideration, does not seem to Her Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.

58. After the most careful review of all these considerations Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in all Districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are, or may hereafter be, fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy, and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to ensure, in the highest degree, the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country.

59. They consider that the direct mode of making a permanent settlement is preferable to the indirect one of obtaining a similar result by conceding to the landholders the right to redeem their assessment. They do not believe that the power to redeem the land revenue is necessary to induce the landholders to incur expenditure in the improvement of their property. What is really required, in order to call into effective action their enterprise and capital, is not an exemption from all payments to the Government on account of their Estates, but the fixing those payments in perpetuity at a moderate and certain amount. In Bengal, where a permanent settlement was made with the Zemindars seventy years ago, the general progress of the country in wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the peasantry, caused by errors and omissions in the mode of making the settlement, has been most remarkable. Such errors in the existing state of our knowledge regarding the rights and interests of the subordinate occupants of the soil would not be permitted to recur.

60. It must be remembered that, with a view to attaining the objects aimed at, of improving the condition of the people, and enabling them to contribute in other ways to the public revenue, it is essential that the measure should be generally brought into operation. The improved condition of a limited number and of an exceptional class would add little to the contentment of the population or to the resources of the public treasury. No measure can be really effective for such purposes unless it can be brought to bear on the general mass of the population.

61. Although, therefore, the acquisition of a permanent tenure free from rent might be more acceptable to the European capitalist, it is certain that, to the native agricultural population of India, who do not possess capital, permanency of tenure, and fixity of rent will afford all that they require, or from which they could derive any benefit. To hold out to them as a boon the offer of redemption, of which hardly any one could avail himself, would be merely illusory, nor would the object be attained which is prescribed in Lord Stanley's Despatch, that in any recommendation which might be submitted the proposed benefits should be participated in by the agricultural community generally. By the Madras freehold rules it was at first directed that the sales should be made without any reservation of rent, but the Planters complained that the capital required for clearing the forest would be exhausted in paying the purchase money. The capital which would be absorbed in purchasing the fee simple and redeeming the land tax would be more profitably expended in improving the land.

62. In either case, whether the land revenue were redeemed, or its amount fixed in perpetuity, the benefit of all improvements would equally go into the pocket of the landholder, nor could he have any difficulty in paying the moderate rent which is now universally fixed on revising the assessments.

63. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined to limit the power of redeeming the land revenue to such cases as are referred to above a paragraph 26; but they have resolved to sanction a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. It will, however, still remain to be determined how far any particular District is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure at the present time.

64. There are doubtless parts of the North-Western Provinces, and probably of the Punjab, where so large a proportion of the soil was already under cultivation when the existing settlements were made, that, assuming the rates of assessment to have been fairly adjusted to the capabilities of the land, little or no increase can be expected in the revenue on the revision which will take place on the expiration of those settlements. Such Districts, provided that the assessment is not only adequate in amount, but also equally distributed, may be considered to be in a condition in which the introduction of a permanent settlement might properly be permitted.

65. In other parts of these Provinces a large proportion of the land is still uncultivated, and does not, consequently, yield to the public treasury a return commensurate with its prospective capabilities: while recently acquired territories, such as Oudh and Nagpore, which are still unsurveyed, no means exist for determining either the adequacy of the amount, or the equality of the pressure of the present assessment.

66. In the ryotwarry Districts of Madras and Bombay the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement appear to Her Majesty's Government to be the greatest.

67. In the former Presidency the revision of the assessment for the purpose of bringing it into accordance with the present circumstances of the people and the country has only recently been commenced. The existing settlement records, which determine the supposed extent of each holding, and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy. It is true that by the increase of cultivation, which has ensued on the reduction of the assessment on the higher classes of land, a greater aggregate revenue has been obtained; and, although some increase may be found practicable in the rates on the lower classes, it is probable that the general result of a revision will be a reduction of rates. At all events there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessment as regards particular fields or estates requires careful readjustment. It was with the view of equalising the pressure of the assessment, and with no desire or expectation of increasing its amount, that the arrangements now in progress, estimated to cost about three-quarters of a million sterling, were sanctioned by the Home Authorities.

68. In Bombay the revised assessment, though still in progress, has been, throughout a large portion of the presidency, for many years in operation. It is well understood that the existing rates were adapted rather to the depressed circumstances of the agricultural population at a time when they were imposed than to the prospective capabilities of the soil. The measure has been in all respects successful, and it is believed that the condition of the people has advanced so rapidly that on its revision a very considerable increase may be effected in the rates without any undue pressure on the resources of the people.

69. Her Majesty's Government consider, therefore, that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorizing a permanent settlement of the land revenue on the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies, however, as Districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is no reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the land, effected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed.

70. It is obvious that the process of introducing a permanent settlement must be very gradual, and this circumstance is not without its advantages. It would be impossible at one time to provide Establishments large enough for a general revision of the assessment throughout the whole of India, and the effect of the measure may be watched in its progress. If any unforeseen difficulties occur there will be time to take measures for obviating them. If the anticipations of a rise in the value of land, or of a depression in that of the precious metals, should be realized, any loss from these sources could be avoided in subsequent settlements, and the principal objections to the measure would be in great measure disposed of.

71. It is to be hoped that the greater interest which the influential classes would acquire in the preservation of peace and order might enable the Government to reduce its Military Establishments, at any rate to such an extent as to provide for the increased charge of civil administration, which improvements in civilization always render necessary.

72. I have therefore to announce to your Excellency in Council, as the result of the foregoing considerations, that, as regards all Districts or parts of Districts in which no considerable increase is to be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has already been, or may hereafter be, ascertained to your satisfaction, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to sanction, on your recommendation, or that of the local Government supported by you, the settlement, in perpetuity, of the assessment at the present or the revised rates.

73. I have accordingly to request that you will place yourselves in communication with the several local Governments, in order to ascertain from them the extent to which, in their judgment, it may be expedient to apply this important measure to the territories under their immediate administration. In the North-West Provinces, where the revision of the thirty years' settlement has already commenced, it is possible that several Districts are now in a condition to justify immediate action. In the Presidency of Madras the result of the survey and settlement operations which have been recently commenced will shew how far the Districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir Thomas Munro, in the extract already quoted, as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity; while, in the revised portions of the Bombay Presidency, it will probably be deemed prudent to await the expiration of the thirty years' leases, which will begin to expire in three or four years, before taking any steps for giving permanency to existing arrangements.

74. I must remind you that, wherever a permanent settlement is made directly with individuals or communities for Estates in which other persons possess subordinate rites and interests, those rights and interests should be guarded with the greatest care, so as to avoid the errors which are now acknowledged to have been committed in respect to the permanent settlement of Bengal.

75. With regard to the investment of the amount which may be received by the Government from the sale of waste lands, or in commutation of land revenue, I observe that it is declared, in paragraph 66 of the Resolution, that, "with a view to secure the Government and the public creditor against any loss of existing sources of Government income, provision will be made by law that all sums paid in purchase of waste lands, or in redemption of land revenue, or in other wise for enabling the land revenue, shall be paid to Commissioners, and periodically invested in such manner as the law may direct;" and that the Reports of the Commissioners shall be regularly published. In reference to this arrangement I have to desire that all moneys received on these accounts should be invested, not periodically, but as soon as practicable, and, as a rule, in the 4 per cent. loan. The price of redemption should be variable according to the actual value at the time of that stock, so that the amount paid, when so invested, may produce a dividend equivalent to the annual revenue which will thereon cease to be received.

76. Your Excellency in Council will understand that the instructions contained in this Despatch supersede at once the provisions of the Resolution of the 16th Oct. 1861 so far as they are inconsistent with them, and that fresh regulations must be prepared and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not, however, intended that these orders should have retrospective effect, and if any arrangements, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of land revenue, have been actually completed under the provisions of the Resolution, they must, so far as is compatible with the law, be scrupulously carried into effect. You will, however, furnish me with a special report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements may have been made.

77. Copies of this Despatch will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.—I have, &c. C. WOOD.

No. 4206.
REVENUE.
The 15th August 1862.

TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.
" " " N. W. PROVINCES.
" " " PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am desired to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a Despatch* received from the Secretary of State regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the existing land revenue.

2. It is desirable that Rules for regulating the sale of waste lands should be prepared, with as little delay as possible, in conformity with the modified provisions now prescribed by Her Majesty's Government; but it will be observed that all arrangements which have been already completed under the terms of the Resolution promulgated by the Government of India last October, in regard to the disposal of waste lands and to the redemption of the land revenue, are to be maintained, the present Despatch not being intended to have retrospective effect. Referring to the concluding words of the 76th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch I am desired to request that a Report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements have been made may be furnished as soon as possible.

3. As regards the sale of waste lands, the principal points upon which the provisions of the Resolution of October last must be modified, in conformity with the instructions now received, are as follows:—

4. Paragraph 29 of the Resolution, which fixed a uniform price throughout India of 2½ Rupees per acre for uncleared land, and of 5 Rupees per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, is cancelled; and it is ordered that the several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors shall fix, after communication with the Chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may think it advisable to offer for disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province.

5. In modification of paragraph 30 of the Resolution, which prescribed the sale of the land by auction in the event of more purchasers than one being desirous to buy the same tract, it is ordered that in every case the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder.

6. The provision contained in paragraph 25 of the Resolution, admitting of possession being given to an applicant for land in anticipation of survey, will be modified as directed in paragraph 11 of the accompanying Despatch. In conformity with these directions the land applied for must, in every instance, be surveyed, and the boundaries marked out before it is advertised for sale. The applicant for the grant, it will be observed, is to be required to deposit the estimated cost of the survey, which will, of course, be restored to him if he should be eventually outbid for the land. It is of great importance that a ready agency should be provided for effecting the preliminary survey and marking out of boundaries, so that applicants for land may be subjected to no unnecessary delay.

7. The provision which is made in paragraph 31 of the Resolution for reserving adjoining lands at the requisition of those who take grants must be regarded as withdrawn, it being inconsistent with the general injunction for resort to sale by auction.

8. In the 31st paragraph of the Despatch, herewith enclosed, it is ordered that the provision in paragraph 50 of the Resolution, which limits the price to be paid in the commutation of a grant under the terms of that paragraph to 5 Rupees an acre, shall be withdrawn. It is also observed by the Secretary of State that the provisions generally which relate to the commutation of existing grants under the new Rules contained in paragraphs 33 and 50 of the Resolution require revision.

9. As it has already been found that some misunderstanding prevails in regard to the intention and scope of these paragraphs, it seems desirable that the present opportunity should be taken of stating what the Governor General in Council understands to have been their purpose.

It appears to the Governor General in Council that it cannot reasonably be maintained that paragraph 33 of the Resolution was intended to include land the absolute sale of which has already been effected, but for which the purchase money has not been wholly paid up, being, by the terms of sale, payable by instalments. The object of the rule was to secure there could be no question of the applicability or the inapplicability of the limitation of the new Rules as to area, inasmuch as the owner has already purchased absolutely the whole area in his possession whatever it may be, and, therefore, though he may not have paid the whole of the purchase money, it is manifest that the permission accorded by the concluding words of the paragraph to purchase absolutely as much or as little of the area as may suit him, has no application to and could not possibly have contemplated any such case. The 33rd paragraph of the Resolution can, therefore, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be held applicable only to the case of those Grantees who hold their lands on terms which comprise the right of acquiring an absolute ownership in fee simple. Such Grantees, it is the object of the 33rd paragraph to declare, may obtain that right by commuting their grants under the Rules for the sale of land in fee simple.

10. Paragraph 50 of the Resolution declares the terms upon which commutation may be made in the case of one, and that a very large class of existing grants. This paragraph, when modified according to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, will stand as in the margin.

Grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sunderbunds, will be treated as if the land were permanently-settled, if the holder wishes to redeem his future land revenue at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee, or that derived from him.

11. In the case of existing grants, which do not fall under the terms of paragraph 50, the conditions on which commutation under the new Rules will be allowed may be settled with reference to the average value obtainable for waste lands of the same description in the District when sold by auction.

12. As it is highly desirable that persons who wish to avail themselves of the resolution come to by the Government to dispose of waste lands by sale in fee simple should be enabled to carry their intentions into effect with the least practicable delay, and as the directions now received from Her Majesty's Government are on most points clear and specific, the Governor General in Council will not require that the detailed Rules to be framed by the several Local Governments should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India before they are acted on. A copy of the Rules should, however, be forwarded as soon as they are finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if on any point the intention of Her Majesty's Government should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for determination. As legislation will be necessary to give legal effect to the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Resolution, a Bill for that object will be introduced, on the receipt of the Governor General's Council, for legislative purposes.

13. With respect to that part of the Secretary of State's Despatch which discusses the important question of a redemption of the land revenue and of a permanent settlement, the Governor General in Council thinks it unnecessary at present to do more than point special attention to the conclusion which is announced in the 26th and the 63rd paragraphs as to the extent to which redemption of the existing land revenue is to be permitted, and to the 72nd paragraph, in which the conditions are finally stated, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, should be attained before a permanent settlement is conceded. It will be observed that this paragraph contemplates that the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government should be obtained to the introduction of a permanent settlement in any District. Early steps should, therefore, be taken to obtain the information which will be required to enable the Local Government to submit the Report referred to in the 73rd pragraph as to the extent to which it may now be expedient to give effect to this important measure.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* Revenue, No. 14, dated 9th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th July and 4th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Colcroon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of
Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots,
" Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.
Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received three new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings,
600 " " Long Cloth.
800 " " Madapollams.
1000 " " Jaconets.
A few Bales of Mule and Water Twist.
A Small Iron Boiler with Safety Valves and Cocks attached.

N. B.—It can be inspected at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TOMORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Memon Aba Thara, by order of Madowjee Vulbudass, 31 Bales each 50 Pieces 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ... . Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry ..... " 18 "
English-bottled Beer ..... " 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
Sound Porter in Pints ..... " 3½ "
Ginger Wine of superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

2 Cases 50 Dozen Lavender.
10 " Toys of Great Variety.
2 " Exhibition Bird Cages, Lamps, Spittoons, and Foot Tubs, &c.
1 " Leather Trunks for Dresses.
1 " Lady's Companions, Pocket Books, and Money Purses.
1 " Guitars and Violins.
1 " Crying Dolls.
1 " 100 Dozen Scented Soap.
1 " 50 " " Fancy Soap.
1 " 25 " Lubins Scents.
1 " 25 Sociate My gisnique Scent.
8 Trunks fitted with best Perfumery.
2 Rolls of Europe Carpets.
9 Sets of White and Gold Toilet Furniture.
17 Very Handsome Card Baskets suited for Drawing Room Table.
1 Lot of Potograph Frames.
18 Dozen very nicely Carved Ivory Broaches.
4 Musical Boxes playing 4 Airs
4 Do. Do. 8 Do.
2 Do. Do. 10 Do.
2 Do. Do. 12 Do.
1 Do. Do. 8 Do. with Bells.
3 Do. Do. 4 Do. Mandaline.

The above will be on view from Thursday the 4th proximo.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Outhouses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the